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London Offices of THE SUR,

439 West Strand

All communications should be addressed to FRARE

R. White, 450 Strand, London, W. C.

The Real Enemy. Some of our esteemed Democratic conimporaries have been talking an infinite deal of nonsense about the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED since the election; but the Omaha World-Herald is entitled to the distinction of having uttered the most feroclous piece of flapdoodle. We reprint a part of it as a specimen and a warning:

-When the Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress lays downs his gavel for the last time on the evening of March 2 1891, he will undergo a transformation more rapid and more complets than has ever been witnessed in any pantomine. He who has ruled so long as an absolute despot, a veritable cfar, will suddenly sink into insignificance unparalleled in Congressional his-tery. And if, in his well merited degradation, he was allowed to sink into the noisome shades of private life, and hide his diminished heat in some obscurity where his offences were not known, if indeed, any place so steeped in ignorance could be found, all could be well with him, and he might linger out the remainder of a miserable existence, and finally pass from earth, unwept, unbonored, and unsung."

This sounds somewhat like the amusing impeachment thunderbolts which the Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL hurled harmlessly at ANDREW JOHNSON. It will probably amuse Mr. REED, and it certainly will not hurt him. But it is impossible not to wonder why anybody on the Democratic side should want to abuse the Speaker. He has unintentionally done the Democrats a great service, and they ought to be grateful to him instead of abusing him. He has united the Democracy and given it a winning issue.

Moreover, it is not an especially graceful thing to do to attack in the moment of his defeat a man who has made himself respected by his own party and feared by his opponents. Besides, Mr. REED has not ceased be formidable because the policy which he advocated and the work of the Congress which he permeated and controlled have been rejected by the people. In his own district and his own State he was supported with an enthusiasm which was the more remarkable because his preëminence could only be a check to the ambition of Mr. BLAINE, an older soldier if not a better. The Maine election was a personal triumph for Mr. REED. The general elections leave Mr. BLAINE the leader of his party in the country, but do not take away from Mr. REED his leadership in the House. That he retains by virtue of the qualities by which he won it: sheer intellectual force, courage, and strength of will. He will not falter, even if some of his former supporters do, in the next session of Congress, and in the next Congress he will lead the small minority as brilliantly and boldly as if he had never known disaster. He is not a tender plant and persons who labor under the delusion that he has been withered and blighted by the hard frost of Nov. 4 should have their intellectuals repaired. There are no less brains behind his Shakespearean dome than there were before.

There is no sense in abusing Tom REED. He is honest and he is able. He is not faithful to the Constitution because he is too thoroughpaced a Republican. Logically and without blinking he follows the Republican theory, and tries to put it into practice It is a mistake to attack him personally. The principles and the tendencies of his party are dangerous, and them the Democratic party should fight to the uttermost. For him they can have the respect due to a politician who is neither hypocrite nor coward, who makes his party show its true colors and seeks without fear its advantage. Long before Mr. REED had become a great man in Congress his party was the party of trand and force. It is not he, but the innate and necessary spirit of his party, that is to blame. His little hour of authority will soon be over. The belief and the purpose which he represents will none the less be powerful and full of peril to pure constitutional government. The Federalist snake is scotched, not killed. Instead of exulting noisily over a defeat which still leaves him a great Republican leader, although no longer the greatest, the Democrats should leave Mr. REED alone and get ready for the contest with the old enemie centralization, extravagance, and fraud.

The Farmers' Alliance and the Judiciary. The election in Kansas of a Judge who is wholly without education in the law, has caused a good deal of comment in the press throughout the country. He was the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance for District Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial district, which comprises three counties. The Farmers' Alliance, we believe, is extremely inimical to lawyers, and does not admit members of the legal profession into its organization under any circumstances whatever. To be consistent it should insist that a knowledge of law is not needed by the Judges whom it elects. Far from adopting that view, however, in the present case, the Farmers' Alliance in the Twenty-fourth Judicial district of Kansas has determined to send the Judge-elect to the Law School of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, to study law from this time until the first day of January, 1891, when he will assume office

the largest districts in Kansas. No doubt the members of the Farmers' Alliance are wise, even if they are not logical, in thus sending their new Judge to a law school. We can remember the time when there was a Judge of a Court of Record in this city who was widely known among members of the legal profession as "Old Necessity," which appellation was bestowed upon him in view of the proverb that "necessity knows no law." It would be very undesirable for the Kansas Judge, who owes his place to the Farmers' Alliance, to become known as "Young Necessity," and his friends are right in doing what they can

and attempt to administer justice in one of

to avert such a catastrophe. In these days, persons who have not reby aggression. If Turkey confines her received a legal education so seldom aspire to sistance to the sea, they regard as certain judicial office that it is commonly assumed the conquest of all the islands in the that only lawyers are eligible to the bench, Archipelago, and eventually of Crete. It at least so far as the higher courts are conthe Porte, on the other hand, should move cerned. Such, however, is not the fact. In its soldiers into Thessaly, a Russian army this State there is nothing to prevent the people, if they choose, from electing a lavman to the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court. The State Constitution does indeed in one place seem to assume that these officers will be chosen from the bar, for it provides that no Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court shall practise as an attorney or counsellor in any court of record; but this provision cannot be construed into a requirement that the members of those courts must be members of the bar when chosen to office. In reference to many minor judicial offices in the State the law requires that the incumbents shall be members of the bar of a certain number of years' standing; but no such exaction is deemed

necessary in regard to the higher courts. It is not improbable that the success this third party candidate for Judge in Kansee may induce the Farmers' Alliance to relex its rules to some extent in regard to the

admission of lawyers into that organization. We take it for granted that the new Judge must be a member of the Alliance. He will now procure a legal education at the expense of the Farmers' Alliance itself; but at the same time he will render himself liable to expulsion from that body because he has become a lawyer. This may prove rather an embarrassing situation. The Judge must become a lawyer in order to fit himself for the place to which the Farmers' Alliance has elected him, and yet, when he is a lawyer, the Farmers' Alliance is bound to have nothing more to do with him, because its principles demand that it shall frown upon lawyers. Here is an interesting problem in casuistry for our Western friends.

cours declared that he had been preparing

for a conflict with Turkey and was simply

waiting for the Greek fleet to become strong

enough to drive the Osmanli from the Archi-

further delay was needless, for they gave

the opponents of Mr. TRICOUPIS two-thirds

but one chamber. Mr. DELYANNIS, conse-

quently, returns to power under the distinct

understanding that he will act more ag-

What is likely to be the outcome of an at-

tempt upon the part of Greece to assert a

naval superiority over Turkey and to seize

all the islands of the Archipelago, and ulti-

nately Crete? It is not, we believe, dis-

puted that in a purely maritime war the

small Hellenic kingdom would be more than

a match for its Ottoman neighbor. The

Turkish fleet, upon which such huge sums

had been lavished, proved disgracefully in-

efficient in the last war with Russia, and its

condition is known to be far worse now than

it was then. On the other hand, the Govern-

ment of GEORGE I., during the last twelve

years, has strained its resources to

the utmost for the purpose of increas-

ing its naval armament. We must also

bear in mind that, while English pub-

lic opinion encouraged English naval of-

ficers to enter the Sultan's service against

Russia it would forbid them to serve Tur-

key against Greece. Nothing, indeed, would

be more certain to revive the Philhellenic

enthusiasm of sixty years ago than a single-

handed contest between the Greeks and the

Osmanli who oppressed them for so many

centuries. Western Europe would undoubt-

edly applaud the conquest by the Athens

Government of those historic isles of the

Ægean that gave strength and lustre to the

But, it may be asked, what reason have we

to suppose that Turkey, assailed by Greece,

would confine herself to naval operations?

The present preponderance of the Greeks at

sea is scarcely so patent as the superiority

of the Ottoman land forces. The annexa

tion of the islands that stud the Archipel-

ago, or even of Crete itself, would not com-

pensate Greece for the loss of Thessaly,

much less for the occupation of Athens by

a Turkish army. Yet, unless Christian

Europe interposed, there is nothing to pre-

vent the soldiers of ABDUL HAMID from fol-

lowing the track of XERXES and encamping

in the Acropolis. It is highly improbable

however, that England, or the powers united

by the triple alliance, would show them-

selves less friendly to Greece than they did

to Bulgaria. Turkey was held back from re-

taking Eastern Roumelia from the Bulgari-

ans, although that province belonged to

her under the Treaty of Berlin. What like-

lihood is there that the Porte would be suf-

fered under analogous provocation to wreak

vengeance on its Hellenic aggressors?

France certainly would protest with vehe-

mence against an Ottoman occupation of

Athens, and Italian public opinion would

compel King Humbert's Government to join

in the remonstrance. What is more im-

portant, should the Turks attempt to pun-

ish the Greeks on land for their maritime

attacks, Russia would have what she has

long waited for, a specious excuse for an in-

vasion of the Balkan peninsula. For the first

sentiment of Christian Europe on her side.

The truth is that, notwithstanding the

persistent efforts of English diplomats dur-

ing the last sixty years (and of all English

statesmen except Mr. GLADSTONE), Turkey

has never been admitted into the comity of

nations. Her position is similar to that of

the kingdom of Granada during the fif-

teenth century. So long as the Christian

sula, Aragon, Castile, and Portugal, were

quarrelling with one another, and watching

with jealous eyes each other's encroachments

on the remnant of the Moorish power, the

Moslem princes at Granada and Malaga were

tolerably safe, although they knew them-

selves detested by all their Christian neigh-

bors as interiopers and as infidels. It did

not need, however, the virtual union of Cas-

tile and Aragon to insure their destruction.

for this would have come far earlier had

would cross the Danube, and that would mean a final partition of the Sultan's assets

in Europe, among which Macedonia could

A Railroad Around the World.

At a recent meeting of the International

Railroad Congress in Brussels, Mr. WEIS-

SENBRUCH, engineer to the Belgian Ministry

of Railroads, expressed the belief that be-

foremany years it would be possible to make

trip around the world in twenty-three

days. To accomplish this feat a milroad

would be built connecting New York with

Paris. This scheme seems very visionary,

but it is significant that it was broached in

scientific convention by an engineer of dis-

tinction, and in these days it is hardly

worth while to laugh at railroad schemes

Mr. WEISSENBRUCH of course meant th

however visionary they may seem.

scarcely fail to fall to Greece.

Isles of Greece.

monarchies that divided the Iberian penin-

old Athenian empire.

gressively than his predecessor.

The proposed line would skirt our Alaskan coast where the Arctic climate is modified by influences from the Pacific. At Cook's Inlet it would strike straight across that southwestern prolongation of Alaska The Warlike Attitude of Greece. which ends in the Aleutian chain. Behring While every one is watching the Danublan Strait, shallow and narrow, with a large States, it may be that Greece will start the island midway in the channel, would, acwar long threatened in southeastern Europe cording to Mr. WEISSENBRUCH, offer no If the recent elections and the resultant serious obstacle to bridge building. After change of Ministry do not mean war, they crossing the strait, the line would run are meaningless. Only a few days before southwest through Kamchatka to connect the appeal to the constituencies, Mr. TRI-

tinental lines with Behring Strait, crossing the strait on a bridge, and joining the trans-Biberian line now building. We have heard

of this project from Colorado within a few

weeks, where certain gentlemen are talking

of it with apparent seriousness. In the

opinion of the Belgian engineer, this road

will some day be built. He says it will be

no more difficult to run a railroad along our

Pacific border to Behring Strait than to

work the line in Sweden, now operating

north of the Arctic circle, or the railroads

which Russia has built far in the north.

with the Siberian lines. Of course, the possibilities of this glittering project are enormous. Before a great many years a railroad will probably connect Buenos Ayres with North America. When pelago. The voters evidently thought that that great enterprise is carried out, and the proposed railway connection between the and Old Worlds becomes an accomof all the seats in the legislature, which, in plished fact, it will be possible for a passen Greece, it will be remembered, consists of ger to board a palace car in the capital of the Argentine Republic and remain in his luxurious travelling quarters until he lands in the depot at Paris. Another scheme is the extension of a railroad to the coast of Labrador, whence England may be reached by steamer in four days. This shortening of the ocean route is included in the calculation of the Belgian engineer for a roundthe-world trip in twenty-three days.

Of course, with Europe within 3,000 miles of New York, we would never undertake to reach that continent by the westerly route. The importance of such a line, so far as we are concerned, would depend upon the stimulus it might give to the development of our extreme northwest, and to the advantage we might derive from rail connection with China and her millions of people; for there is no doubt that a branch of the Siberian railroad will in time run south to Peking or some other important point in the Chinese empire. Our northwestern possessions and eastern Asia are alike capable of large development. From a practical point of view, such a railway could be valuable only as a means of developing northeast Asia and northwest America, and in the great work which coming generations are to accomplish, it may be that this scheme, visionary as it appears, will be included. It is at least noteworthy that practical railroad builders and scientific men are talking of the project as something within the range of possibility.

How He Did It. Our esteemed contemporary, the Charles-

ton World, prints without a diagram this puzzle in logie: "It is puerile to deny that the position held by t Democratic party was a position into which the party as a party was mainly forced by CLEVELAND in spite of the protests of such Democrats as THE SUN represents.

There is a defective middle, beginning, and end to this proposition, but we supply them without charge. The proposition fully thought out and written out would be some what as follows:

If it had not been for CLEVELAND, the Democratic party would have elected a President in 1888 and had a majority in the Fifty-first Congress. If the Democrats had elected the President and controlled the Fifty-first Congress, Tom REED wouldn't have been Speaker, there would have been no unseating of legally elected Democratic Congressmen, no Force bill, no reckless, extravagant legislation. If Tom REED had not been Speaker, and driven his party into the policy of Force and Fraud, the Democrats wouldn't have had the surprising majority which they will have in the Fifty-second Congress. In this roundabout way CLEVELAND has

unconsciously brought about the triumph of his party. The monstrous blunder and crime which he committed against his party resulted in giving the Republicans power which they abused until the country lost patience. For all that misuse of power, for all that the Republicans have done or tried to since March 4, 1889, he is responsible. He elected them. Their victory was the sacrifice of the Democratic party to his egotism. His one idea resulted in defeat in 1888. He forced his party into a position then, and that position was in a hole. He remains there, but the party has got out. It has shaken off the Old Man of the Mountain Climber. It has won a great victory with the opposition of his nearest friends, and no aid from him.

The venerable ex-Senator THURMAN car yet do a great deal of work to the advantage of his country, though he has retired from active political life. The speech that he delivered at the farewell banquet in Columbus on Thursday night gave evidence that he still retains an active interest in public affairs. From time to time he can find opportunities to speak other words of wisdom for the enlight enment and guidance of the American people.

they endeavored to reconquer any consider-It now appears that the political maidens able section of Christian territory. For half and matrons who did battle for the People's a century the Moorish lords of the Alhambra Municipal League in the recent election were were restricted to defensive measures, and not very successful in procuring funds for the were withheld by prudence from attempting expenses of the campaign. The contriburetaliation on a large scale. Such is now tions to the League's treasury amounted to the Porte's predicament. Its endeavor to \$59,489.35, of which only \$794 were raised by the Woman's Committee, according to the officoerce the Servians after their revolt was cial report of Treasurer Schwab. This is surmade by Russia a pretext for invasion. prising news, in view of the fact that there With that lesson before him, ABDUL HAMID were several very wealthy members of the did not dare to resent the seizure of Eastern Woman's Committee who make heavy dis-Roumelia by the Bulgarians; and he will bursements every year for the ordinary pleaslong hesitate before beginning land operaures of life. It was supposed before the pubtions against the Athens Government, even lication of the Treasurer's report that the though it should deprive him of the famous Woman's Committee had not only done hard work for the cause, but had subscribed liber-These, at all events, are the convictions ally and had raised other subscriptions by appealing to the masculine reformers. We of the war party, which has captured 100 congratulate the members of the Woman's out of the 150 seats in the Greek legisla-Committee upon the fact that ther displayed ture. Its leaders believe that their country sound sense and judgment in not depleting their bank accounts to uphold the political has everything to gain and nothing to lose traders of the People's Municipal League.

> The search for a Farmers' Alliance candiddate for Benator in Georgia reveals the fact that one gentleman, who might have been selected, had to be turned down for saying this: "Of course I don't care soything about the Alliance All this stuff about dividing the country into farmers and lawyers is the merest poppycock."

This criticism on the proposition to divide the country professionally instead of politically is sound, but nevertheless the Senator from Georgia ought to be JOHN B. GORDON.

The British cruisers on the eastern coast of Africa are doing good work in suppressing the slave trade that has its headquarters at Zanzibar. Within the past few months they have performed a number of highly creditable exploits that must tend to the promotion of the peace in Africa. We now have news of the pursuit and capture of a slave dhow that had just left Zenzibar, and the liberation of the slaves. It has become evident that the Arab siave traders, who keep up perpetual turmoil in that part of Africa and in the interior, give no heed to the Sultan's decree prohibiting their abominable business, and that the power of civilized Governments must be brought to

may could not be employed in better work than that of suppressing the African slave trade, which has existed from time immemorial, but must be brought to an end pefore the lose of the nineteenth century.

THE BUN has always been a protectionist Has it? We didn't know it. We have always been much more interested in Democracy than in any phase of the tariff. Perhaps the

imprecaion produced upon our esteemed economic contemporary by our treatment of that subject has not received the attention necessary to insure accuracy. It is not what the Barlin doctor has dis-

sovered thus far that is of the highest interest to the medical faculty. It is the suggestive ness of Dr. Koch's discoveries that is the most important thing about them. They open up a prospect that science may yet give us the means of curing many diseases that have always been regarded as incurable. Consumption has been looked on as a hopeless disease, yet he may have given us a cure for it, and now he has set to work to find a remedy for diphtheria. We may next hear of new chemical discoveries that will enable us to deal successfully with paresis, paralysis, and other maladies that have not been within the range of the healing art. If Dr. Kocn's method of treatment be justified by experience, we may look for a great advance in the science of medicine within the next few years.

Our esteemed Massachusetts contempo rary, the Marlboro Times, remarks that "it is he Mugwump who is going to decide all our elections—national, State, and municipal." In this way: When the Mugwump announces what side he takes, the people will decide to get on the other.

The two most prolific speechmakers in our language in these times are CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW and WILLIAM EWART GLAD-STONE. Mr. DEPEW is 56 years old and Mr. GLADSTONE will be 81 next month. Both of them are strong, full of vim, and in the fulness of their mental powers. GLADSTONE is a parliamentarian and publicist: DEPEW is a lawyer, railroader, and business man. GLAD-STONE is a more learned scholar than DEPEW STONE. GLADSTONE has been a prominent figure for nearly as many years as DEPEW has lived. In the activity of DEPEW and GLADSTONE there is no surcease. GLADSTONE is one of the most voluminous authors of the age: DEPEW has not been what CARLTLE spoke of himself as being. "a maker of books," but he is more of a banqueter than GLAD-STONE IS. Both DEPEW and GLADSTONE are men of courtly manners, but GLADSTONE is less genial than DEPEW. Both are owners of estates, but perhaps DEPEW is more affluent Premier of England, and DEPEW may vet be a candidate for President of the United States. DEPEW was a student at Yale; GLADSTONE at Oxford. Both of them are Churchmen. GLAD-STONE is said to be the master of seven tongues: but DEPEW's linguistic genius is oundless. GLADSTONE is a Homeric and classical erudite: so is DEPEW. GLADSTONE has of the Privy Council. Secretary for the Colonies, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister: DEPEW has been an Assemblyman. Secretary of State in the State of New York. Minister to Japan, and President of the Union League Club. GLADSTONE can enlighten his hearers on almost any subject; so can DEPEW. A statue of GLADSTONE was erected twenty years ago; the statue of DEPEW has not yet been raised.

Dr. Dwight's football eleven will meet the University of Pennsylvania eleven on the field of gore at New Haven to-day; but we hope that the losses will not be as severe as those of the Princeton-Pennsylvania fight. The Princeton men say that the Pennsylvania captain is a cannibal, a wild and raging Y. M. C. A. cannibal, and that some of his colleagues have a pleasing way of trying to gouge out the eyes of their prostrate opponents. Let us hone that these are travellers' tales and the the Yale men to-day will complain that the game isn't animated enough. It is, of course hard to say what constitutes a truly animated game. An old Yale half back was in a railroad accident a year or two ago, and lost a couple of legs and an arm or so, had most of his bones broken, and was battered and bruised beyond recognition. As he was being carried away on a stretcher he opened his mouth feebly and murmured: "Did we get a touch down?" He thought he had been taking part in an ani mated game.

There is a venerated prophetess or Druidess in Wichita, Kansas, who has made an ento an end, but the world declines to be bound by the engagements made by the vaticinal advance agent. The Wichita Pythoness insisted that the end would come on Nov. 13. but a good many Kansas people think it came or

It appears by a report in Thursday' Sun that Police Inspector WILLIAMS Was offended because a policeman called him WILLIAMS," without the preflx of his official title. There is an old story that may interest both the offender and the Inspector. While that daring British commander and strict disciplinarian, Gen. Wolff, was engaged in the siege of Quebec, 130 years ago, he heard that one of his soldiers had spoken of him as WOLVE." The General was angered and ordered the private to appear before him. "Do you not know, villain, that you deserve punshment for speaking in this disrespectful way of a commander of my rank in his Roya Majesty's service?" The soldier's wits came to his rescue. "I called you Wolff out of reverence for your name. We speak of Casas and Pompey, not of Gen. CESAR or Gen. Pompey, and it was thus that I spoke of Wolfe." The General was appeased, and the private was not sent to the dungeon. When Inspector Williams becomes familiar with this historical fact he may perceive that he was flattered by the policeman who called him WILLIAMS,"

It is painful to find our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, speaking in this irreverent way of one of the great glories of

"We are greatly inclined to feel that Boston has ha about as much of KELLY, advertised and unadvertised, as she is entitled to. Why not let some other city have a share of this eminent hero? There will be plenty of people found on both sides of the League fences to hold that base ball in Boston will be as well off without Ext.y in the coming season."

The fact is that The Only is too bashful and unassuming for Boston. But it is not the question whether base ball in Boston will be as well off without him. but whether Boston wil be as well off without him. Can she afford to lose one of her few surviving monuments? And shall Miss Kenty go! And shall Miss Kenty go! There's fifty thousand Boston lads will yell a nase

Pierre and Huron were rival candidates for the honor of being the capital of South Da-kota, and the former won. It has established its right to the preëminence since election day.

It has had a call from a blizzard and an ice gorge, and is thinking of having a flood. Pierre is undoubtedly entitled to its honors. It has more and larger weather than any other place

in the State. We take this ingenuous confession from the Chicago Herald:

"The usual scason for working country roads has al most passed, and yet some of Chicago's principa aircels have not received the attention of the super We had supposed that parts of Chicago were

distinctly urban.

Clara—How near through are you with that book I Mand—All but the first three chapters.

THE RAILBOAD QUESTION. A Letter from Mr. Gould,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SET: I have read with much interest your recent articles in reference to the railway situation west o Chicago and St. Louis.

A group of roads known as the Western and

Southwestern systems traverses the most fertile and the most rapidly developing territors of the United States. The stock and bonds i these properties are held by thousands of investors in New York and New England and the other Eastern States, the stockholders in some of the corporations numbering over 12,000, and probably aggregating 100,000 stockholders; and upon the prosperity of these roads many small investors depend for dividends upon

Something over eighteen months ago. during period of great depression, the three great banking houses, Messrs, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Messrs, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Messrs, Brown Brothers, invited the Presidents of these roads to meet at Mr. Morgan's residence. The result of that meeting was the formation of the so-called "Presidents' agreement." and it may interest you to know the difference in the not earnings of this group of roads, as between the rates which were established and maintained for several months after that agree ment and the rates that have prevailed under the loose and disorganized state of affairs tha has existed since the agreement was broken. each road looking out for itself.

I estimate the total number of tons moved one mile annually by this group of roads to be 16.000,000,000. The auditor of one of those roads has furnished me a statement showing the difference between the rates under the "Presidents' agreement' and the present rates. which amounts to a decrease of 14-10 mills per ton per mile. Applying this difference of 1 4-10 mills to the 16,000,000,000 gross annual tons one mile, gives the startling figure of \$22,400,000 annual decrease in the net earnings of this system of roads as between their operation under the "Presidents' agreement' and the loose methods now prevailing.

Under this condition of things it is hoped that the hankers can be induced to call the Presidents together again, with the assurance that they have the whole mass of investors be JAT GOULD. NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1890.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Spanish Government Taking the Inttintive-The New Minister's Mission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.- The Department of State has received a despatch from Ramon O. Williams, Consul-General at Havana, enclosing a translation of the announcement in the official journal of the fact that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Economic Society, Chairman of the Tobacco Growers' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Chairman of the Board of Sugar Planters of Havana have been called to the palace by instructions from Madrid and requested to ap point a committee to go to Madrid and report

instructions from Madrid and requested to appoint a committee to go to Madrid and report personally the views of these corporations upon the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Some interesting remarks bearing upon the subject of reciprocity took place to-day between 8shor Miguel Suarez Guanes, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, and the President, on the occasion of the former's formal presentation to the President as the newly accredited representative of Spain. Señor Guanes, who was introduced to the President by Secretary Blaine, said:

"The international exchange of the productions and manufactures of each people is surely one of the necessary laws that are based upon the instincts and universal needs of the present day, and the greater the difference between their customs, dispositions, and the productions of their labor, somuch the more necessary is it for nations to come closer together and to increase their exchanges. Large transactions have been the beneficial result of the intimate relations which have so long existed between America and Spain, and great, as is well known, is the community of commercial interests that happily unites my nation and yours. To maintain these interests and to contribute to their development shall be the object of my most solicious care, and I entertain the hope. Mr. President, that in you and your Government I shall meet with kind and friendly cooperation in the attainment of this, my desire, and that I shall successfully fulfil the high mission which has been confided forme in this republic."

The President replied to this as follows:

"It is most gratifying that in thus entering upon your mission you express, in the name of your sovereign and of the Spanish nation, a warm desire for continued harmony of relations and intimacy of intercourse between the United States and Spain. Inspired by like sentiments, I count upon your promised aid in developing the larger relations and the closer ties of amity and commerce which both

FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Annual Meeting of the National League for Their Protection.

The first annual meeting of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions was held in the office of the league, 140 Nassau street, on Thursday. These officers ent. John Jay: Vice-President, William H. Parsons: General Secretary, James M. King; Treasurer, William Fellowes Morgan.

The General Secretary presented a report reviewing the work of the past year. The league has published four documents which set forth the principles and objects of the league. A proposed amendment to the constitution will be submitted to President Harrison with a request that he recommend its passage by Con-gress. The league did some work during the recent campaign, as the following paragraph

recent campaign, as the following paragraph from its report shows:

"A circular letter containing questions to candidates, touching the protection of American institutions, especially of the public school and of the elective franchise, was sent out to 850 candidates for elective offices in the State of New York previous to the last election. Three hundred responses were received, which were almost without exception favorable. We have thus ascertained the attitude upon these questions of many of those who were elected, and who will have to do with shaping future legislation."

A Ticket and a Pintform. From the Wilkesbarre Neosdealer. DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York. JAMES R. CAMPBELL of Obio.

"Turn the Rascals Out."

Election Expenses of our Lady Candidates From the Utica Observer.

Some of our Republican contemporaries are much distressed because Miss Mayhew paid an assessment of \$50 to the Democratic County Committee. As Miss Mayhew is an independent young weman, she would because Miss Mayhow paid an asset probably not have listened to a proposition to relieve her of her fair shars of the campaign expenses. As she has secured an office that pays \$1,200 a year for three years, she will deubtless be the last to complain of the

arrangement.

A suggestion is made by an esteemed Troy paper, the Fines, that the editor of the therere should ge down into his peckets and repay Miss Mayhew. Ah you do not know Miss Mayhew! How little have our contemporaries known of our Democratic lady candidates here in Ossida county, any of them: They are all good and gritty and genuine, and not one of them will permit anybody eise to pay her expenses—at least, not until the right young man comes along and gets an exclusive and life-leng permission. And a lucky man will be be

Covernor Hill in Toxas,

Prom the St. Louis Republic.

The Hon. N. W. Finley, Chairman of the Texas Democratic State Committee, said to a reporter: "Mr. Cleveland is very strong in Texas, but a great many promisent Democrats in the State regard Governor Hill as being the most available man, and it is not improbable that this sentiment will greatly increase by the time the Convention comes on."

The Sense of It.

From the Springfield Republican.

Nothing could be more relating for the Democracy
than to conceive the notion that the results of the eletion this fall assure them the country two years hance. t depends on how they behave, in Congress and out.

A Mopublican Prophet of the West. From the Minneapolis Tribune.
The issue for 1: Pr is already made up. It will be laine, protection, and reciprocity against Cleveland

The Figures Cives. "What is the solution of the negro problem?" deeleven-forty-four," replied a man in the and

ADDODRO WITH POROED LINES. A Young Man Gots a Boller From Arch bishep Corrigan's Secretary.

William Rostelle, alias Frank Stanley, a wellressed young man with very light bair and a thin voice, was arraigned before Justice Mo-Mahon at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant was Mgr. Charles E. McDonnell, private secretary to Archbishop Corrigan. On Oct. 9 Restelle called at the archiepiscopal residence, 452 Madison avenue. and asked the butler, Matthew Walsh, to pre-sent two letters to the Archbishop. The Archbishop being away, the butler carried the let-ters to Monsignor McDonnel. One of the letters was addressed to the Archbishop, and read as follows:

"New York, Oct. 8, 1890.

MOST REVEREND SIR: I am a stranger in the city, without friends or work, so I thought I would call on you to help me. I was employed in Chicago by Father Cartau as a tan, but I very foolishly left and came to New York. I am financially embarransed at pres-ent and if you will lend me a little money I will return it at the earliest opportunity. Hop-ing you will help me. I remain, very respec-tually yours,

The other letter was a recommendation of Stanley, purporting to have been written by the Rev, Father Van Rensselaer of St. Francis Xavier College. It read:

"The bearer, Frank Stanley, is known to me through a letter of introduction from the Rev. J. M. Cartau, paster of the Church of the Nativity, Chicago, and I have reason to believe he is a worthy young man. He is in search of employment and is a little straitened in circumstances at present.

"Joseph M. Van Rennsalaer, S. J."

Mgr. McDonnell sent a dollar to Stanley.

Mgr. McDonnell sent a dollar to Stanley, with a request that he call again. A day or two later the letter of Father van Rennesleer was discovered to be a forgery, even the signature being misspelled.

Stanley called again yesterday morning, and was arrested. He had nothing to say in his defence, and was held in \$500 ball for examination.

MORE WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLE.

Director-General Davis Fools Hurt, and Prosident Palmer Threatens to Besign.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.-With the approach of the next meeting of the World's Fair Commission rumors of trouble shead are rife. Director-General Davis feels ignored by the local direcory. It was his understanding that he should have the appointment of his sub-chiefs, but out consulting him. Mr. Davis said to-day I do not care to talk much about this affair It is a matter of record that at the time of the appointment of Mr. Burnham as chief of construction I filed a protest. The national Commissioners are here now to settle these little differences, and I suppose they will. I certainly will not stand the action of the directory." The national Grounds and Buildings Com-

mittee met the members of the local Building

mittee met the members of the local Building Committee this afternoon. Messrs, Martindale, Smith, Kerens, and Goodell asserted that the Commission would insist that there be no more than two buildings erected upon the lake front, instead of six or seven, as proposed by the local directory. President Palmer said on the subject: "I shall realize if the plan, as outlined at a recent meeting of the directory, is insisted upon. Mr. Gage was right in declining to sanction the resolutions."

The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Columbian Commission called upon the Congress sub-committee of the World's Fair this morning. Chairman Candler of the Congress committee said that the committee had been sent to Chicago to consuit with the members of the Commission. He asked Secretary Dickinson what were the officers and salaries of the National Commission. The Secretary said that the salary of the Director-General was \$15,000, that of the Executive Committees \$6,000, and the Secretary's \$10,000. The salaries, he said, begin from the date of the beginning of service. Chairman Candler asked whether the Director-General was an officer of the Commission, and should be paid by the Government, President Palmer said he thought that such was the case. After further discussion the committee took a recess until to-morrow afternoon. Committee this afternoon. Messrs. Martin

miss Mildred Lee of Lexington. Va. having declined to serve as a manager from that State. Commissioner Groner has nominated Mrs. John Sergeant Wise.

He Opposed Congressman Scranton's He-SCRANTON, Nov. 14.-There is bitterness in political circles here over the dismissal by the Census Bureau at Washington of Charles F. Van Nort, who was employed to assist in colecting and stating the recorded indebtedness of Lackswanns county. Mr. Van Nort is the Democratic Congressman-elect of the district. and has been regarded as a very influential Republican.

Congressman Scranton, who secured Van Nort's appointment and subsequent dismissal has been bitterly attacked by the independent and Democratic journals of the region for the action he has taken. In an editorial which will be printed in his paper, the Republican, in tuo morning, Mr. Beranton justifies his course. He says Van Nort's appointment was secured by himself, and was sheer political favoritism. himself, and was sheer political favoritism. The man was first appointed to a clerkship at Washington, but could not pass the required examination. Favoritism went so far that he was appointed to an excellent situation at home. No one expected him to oppose his son-in-law, but he should have either remained neutral or have resigned. On the contrary, his opposition to Mr. Scranton, who had befriended him in such a marked manner, was untring and relentless. Having been a factor in retiring a Republican Congressman, it was natural and right under the circumstances that the Administration should retire Mr. Van Nort.

From the Globe-Democras

Postmon on Wheels.

From the Globe Democrat.

Washington Post Office in mounting mail collectors on bioycles has proven successful. After several months' trial with rented machines the office has purchased outright a number of bioycles of uniform pattern. A regular system of bioycle collections has been arranged. Bicycles have almost entirely displaced the one-horse carts for collections, except in the suburbs and in the heart of the business section, where the collections are too heavy for the wheslmen. There are now in all twenty-four mounted collectors, and the hours of duty are from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., the force of men being divided up into two reliefs, so that no one, of course, has to work all that time. A bicycle is cheaper than a cart, and a horse both at the outset and ever afterward, and some of the men are said to prefer pushing to driving. There are always some men who do not like horses, and these are pleased with the innovation. This satisfaction is not universal, however, for some men are only too gind to have the chance to drive and care for a horse. They would rather drive than push. Not all the work of collection, however, is done by mounted men, for on certain of their trips the regular letter carriors collect as they go. But, as compared with collectors on foot, the mounted men are much the more valuable. It has been the experience at the Washington Post Office that two men on wheels can do the work of three men on foot. The new system is a success and has evidently come to stay.

Scalskin Sacques and the Tarif. From the Washington Star.

The Treasury Department has denied the application of a Chicago lary for the free entry of a sealskin racque taken by her to Scotland on a recent visit, and left there for recairs after she returned to the United States. She was informed that the privilege of free entry does not extend to personal effects which have been advanced in value and improved in condition uring their absence from the United States.

Conjunction of Jupiter and Mara To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Please tell me the ame of the star that may be seen every clear nig n close vicinity of the planet Jupiter. To-night it appears just below the planet. Its relative position changes avery night.

New York, Nov. 1th. It is the planet Mara,

A Misapprehension

Mrs. Cumso—Succi is enduring a fast of forty-five days. Cumso—What did you say the name of the poot was t Not in the Calculation

"I see that Robinson and some of his friends | gone into building." 'How do they expect to pay ter it ?"
'They don't. It's a church."

At the Crackerbaker Club. "Yes." said Steenie Van Dudubocker. "I know the ince of Wales very well." [Champagne all around honor of Steenie].
"By sight," he added, having quenched his thirst.

Later-Expelled by unanimous rote.

Seep up that rasping court, at the peril of branking down your lungs and threat, rather let the afflicted immediately reacy at ouce to Dr. I. Jayne's Expectoralt, which cores ell sengths and colds, and amelierates all lung complications and threat chin. —46

WHAT WE ARE ARE SALKING ADORS The men in town are looking forward to a delightful winter for playgoing. It is all on account of the ladies' bonnets. A year ago secount of the ladies' bonnets. A year are they were only comparable to cart wheels and steeples, but now they are the most modest. Jow, and snug little hats. As for the bonnets, at the opening night of the new play at the Bijos two well-known bankers and the President of a trunk line railroad escorted their wives to front seats and all the men in the house fellike breaking out with appliause. This was because these wealthy men's wives were bonness that just covered the tops of their heads—little confections of lace that looked pretty and stole no one's view of the stage.

One of the best children's bon mots is told by a well-known bookmaker in town. His littie daughter was happy amid a parlor full of company, when bed time came and she rebelied against having to leave. She three herself on the floor, face down, and kicked and screamed. "Come," said her mother, "be a good little girl, now, and go to bed. Ion't you know what mamma has always told you-if you aren't a good little girl you can to go to heaven?" I don't want to go to heaven." said the child; "I want to go where papa goes."

While a visitor to the horse show gazed at it yesterday he set to mooning over the fact that horses differ from each other as much as men do, that there are as many variations in human nature as in equine nature, and that the train nature as in equine nature, and that the trais of quadrupeds are as diverse as those of bleeds. Look at this trotting stallien and that heavy draught stallion, this reliding and that is coaching mare and that polo pony, this cole and that, this hunter and that hackney; look at the varieties in ronder cavalcade, and soo I tell you that horses are not, and men are not, all just like each other, neither in shape not features, neither in brains nor breeding."

It is surprising that there are not more housewives who look through the down-town markets in the morning, even at this season of the year. They would receive suggestions by doing so. Not all of the retailers in the up-town regions make a display of all the varie-ties of vegetables and fruits that are yet to be seen in Washington and Fulton markets, where the observer can also get suggestions in the line of fish, poultry, and game There are things worth looking at in the down-town markets when day is dawning.

It was shocking profanity that defiled the lips of the street car conductor whom Mark Twain wrote about in last Sunday's Sun. It is pleasing to learn, however, from a veteran who knows New York well, that the ain of which the conductor was guilty, and which gave ofence to fur. Twain, is far less previens here now than it once was. "In old times," says the veteran. "there was a greatdeal of cursing and swearing by wicked sinners. It could be heard in the Bowery and other streets, and in the liquor shops, the clubs, the engine houses, the armories, the haunts of politicians, and at the races. It could be heard in Wail street at times. There were even so-called gentlemen who indulged in profanity and interlarded their conversation with oaths. Ide not hear nearly as much cursing and swearing nowadays as I heard in old times. Profanity is not tolerated in decent saciety." It is to be hoped that this veteran New Yorker's remarks are accurate. who knows New York well, that the sin of

Reader, beware! Look out for the weather of these weeks in November. This is a more dangerous time of the year than some other times for people who are liable to catch colds or the rheumatism, or "such like things." The warnings of the doctors ought to be heeded.

An election struggle here does not engender harsh feelings in the community or leave any abiding acrimony between the rival parties. When the battle of the ballots is over, there are defented candidates who may be sullen for are defeated candidates who may be sullen for a while and successful candidates who are over-exuitant, but the great mass of the voters on both sides soon recover, their equanimity, if they have ever lost it. Democrats and itemblicans chaff each other over the results of the election, but they do business together and enjoy each other's company just as much as ever. This does not imply that the contestants were lacking in earnestness during the campaign; it merely means that like men of sense, they "agree to differ" after it is over. Stanley told a friend the other day a story

retort. "I was talking with one of the Ugangas," said Stanley, "while a monkey the native gas." said Stanley. "while a monkey the native had tamed was jumping from limb to limb of a tree near by. In a spirit of fun I said. 'You are not so very much unlike monkeys. You Ugangas speak to each other after a fashlon, and the monkeys make signs to each other. They understant each other, and that's all you can do when you talk. Neither you nor the monkeys know anything that is going on outside of these great forests.' The Uganga mathought for a moment, and then ran up to the monkey that had perched on a low limb near us. Bending over the monkey, the man blew on the monkey's baok, separating the fur as furrier does in exhibiting a skin to a ourchaser. Then he turned to me and pointed with a frumphant gesture to the monkey, saying. Monkey skin white. Uganga man's black."

Any one who takes a daily glance at the must be surprised by seeing how many notastantly visiting New York. He will be impressed by the names of big wigs of all varieties, and he may occasionally behold one of thom whose annearance is impressive. But he is ant to appearance is impressive. But he is apt to learn, in course of time, that even personages of distinction may not possess a distinguished personality.

It is interesting to hear the talk of the dele gates to the Inter-State Congress of the Salvation Army now in session here about the nove project of social reform that Gen. Booth has just put out in London, with the approval of the Prince of Wales. Many of the delegates are either opposed to Gen. Booth's pracet or are disbusievers in its success. They say that it provides for a complete change in the character of the Salvation Army's work; that the regeneration of the world must be brought about through spiritual means alone, and that only by the redemption of the souls of the outcasts can their social condition be improved. They hold that the new project is full of danger, and express surprise that it has received the approval of so many of the dignituries of the Church and the State. But there are other delegates to the Salvation Congress who give welcome to Gen. B. oth's project of reforming "Darkest England," and who are prepared to advocate its adoption in this country under the direction of American Salvationists. It is not likely that the Inter-State Congress will give much time to the subject.

There has been a good deal of fun in town over the certified statement given by the Prohibitionist candidates of their expenses in the late campaign. The Prohibitionist ballo were by far the most costly of any of the balwere by far the most costly of any of the bar-lots that were put into the baxes at the elec-tion, and were produced at an expense of too less than \$1 apiece. The candidate for Mayor paid out for expenses the sum of \$3.577.99, which was expended mainly for salvertising, while the candidates for minor offices, nearly thirty in number, paid out amounts raming from \$1 to \$200. If the Prohibitionists had poiled, at the same rate of exp addrige, a vote one-twentieth as large as that of Hugh J.Grant, where would Mr. Demorest have been to-day?

"Col. Ingersoll," says one of his friends, keenly realizes the fact that he can never have a career in politics, legislation, or states manship, and can never hold any important office under the Government for which he office under the Government for which he fought. There is no party that would dare to put up the speech-making infidel for office, or that would vote for him in any election, and he knows it. Bo you suppose he could be nominated or sleeted as tiovernor, or Congressman, or Alderman? All the powers of society would be turned against him if the were not un, as he knows. There are other infidely in office, but not one who has made his Infidelity conspicuous. Ingersoll could not get a thousand votes in New York, and he knows it."

At the recent unveiling of the Greeley status Bishop Potter in his canonicals proved rather trying to some of the spectators. Depew," said one man in the crowd to another, recognizing "our Chauncey," "But who is the other fellow in the gown and the red cap." I don't know," was the reply: then half musingly, as if he was trying to place what seemed to him Oriental regalia, "he must be the Turkish Consul."

If any one who hasn't tried it thinks it eas to drive through the streets of lower New York during traffic hours, let him try it. "I've lost ten pounds weight since I left the

pier." was the comment of a Saratoga count

pier," was the comment of a Saratoga county driver one day last week, monping his face vigorously as he spoke. He had come down the river with a wagon and pair and had driven his team from the steamer landing to an uptown address.

"When I struck West atreet," he said. I seeme ito get in everybody's way all at once the streat car drivers going up town yelled at me and those going down town did the same thing. Truck drivers on all slees howled and swore at me: a big fellow in a thing jumper driving a beer wagon threatened to take a wheel off if I dian't get out of his way; policemen shouted and ordered and blackguarded me up and down for a country bumpkin. My horses were nervous and unused to such a pow-wow, and, by George, I don't knew here